

Hawaiian Gazette.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1899.

A CREMATORY NEEDED.

Although there is abundant and positive proof of the danger to the health of the living from the present methods of burial, it cannot be expected that public opinion will favor cremation for some time to come. Sentiment being stronger than reason, will preserve the existing custom of burial however dangerous it may be. The practice of boiling water in order to kill the germs of disease has only prevailed within a few years. Millions of human beings have prematurely perished by reason of drinking unwholesome water, and the friends of the dead have for centuries classed these premature deaths among the dispensations of providence. "Whereas, Divine Providence has in His mysterious way removed our beloved brother," has been and is, the customary way of holding the Almighty responsible for our own ignorance and neglect.

Are there men and women of sufficient influence in this community to induce the government as a sanitary measure, to establish a crematory, in which the remains of those who die of contagious diseases may be disposed of, or which may be used for the cremation of the bodies of those who prefer this disposition to that of burial? The establishment of such a crematory will be favorably received by the Japanese, now the largest part of our inhabitants. Gradually, as the people become more enlightened, the use of it would increase. The time will come when this method will be generally favored, but it will come only through the growth of knowledge and education. A crematory in use will be in itself an education. The people who are shocked on reading about the unsanitary conditions of Havana, are only a little in advance of the Cubans who are indifferent to sanitary regulations.

The least that should be done here is to erect a crematory, even if the use of it is not made compulsory.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

Gov. Bob Taylor of Tennessee, on retiring from office, made the following striking remarks:

"To me there is nothing in this world so pathetic as a candidate. He is like a mariner without a compass, drifting on the tempest-tossed waves of uncertainty, between the smiling cliffs of hope and the frowning crag of fear. He is a walking petition and a living prayer, he is the pack horse of public sentiment; he is the dromedary of politics. And even if he reaches the goal of his ambition, he will soon feel the beak of the vulture in his heart and the fang of the serpent in his soul."

Unwordly orators, and inexperienced scholars entertain audiences with the words "the office should seek the man, and the man should not seek the office." Audiences always respond cheerfully to this noble sentiment, just as they respond with approval to the noble sentiment that "honesty is the best policy." But this maxim like several others that inadvertently appear regarding robes, in the New Testament, are lacking in practical value.

If the office must seek the man, what becomes of the "mashieen"? This practical device for securing rulers for the people, regards the maxim as one based upon a superficial knowledge of man's political duties. It regards with much more favor the suggestion of the training stores, "if you don't see what you want, ask for it"—if you don't see an offer of office ask for it. In an ideal democracy, the people, after careful deliberation, select such men for office as have proved themselves in private or public life to be men of judgment and integrity. "The office seeks the man." But there are in every community, however small, men who have an inordinate desire for office, either for the notoriety it gives them, or the profits it returns to them directly or indirectly. There are many men educated and capable who refuse to hold office under any circumstances. The number of men of this kind is, unfortunately, increasing every year. They find the conduct of political affairs is, as a rule, the dirtiest business a man can engage in. The offices seek these men, but without success.

Those whose meat and drink is in being conspicuous, or is in the excitement and manipulations of political business, do not find the office ringing the door bell, and asking acceptance of it. They must go out on the highways and parade themselves, ringing bells to attract notice, and exhibiting placards on their persons, like the advertisement of the "Rising Sun Stove Polish." The candidate must not be modest. He must paste on the walls favorable notices of himself, filled with warm praise of himself, written by his own hand. Eben-

ear Trench must deliberately write, with his own hand, these words: "I, Ebenezer Trench, am a man of rare talent, and virtue, and in better fitted to hold office than any person in the community. It will be a public calamity, if he is not elected. The community is rich in blessings that possess such a valuable citizen."

There is something "cheesy," of course, in this announcement. The self-appointed candidate, however, never describes his attitude in plain English. It is the degradation of politics that men who want office virtually advertise themselves as the latter adjectives that he alone sells the best advantages. But the consumers understand that this is one of the harmless tricks of trade. When men who hunger for office practice the trick, and the people do not denounce it, it only proves that political ideas are very low.

Occasionally the people do rise out of this moral stupor, and live up to the ideal maxim that the "office should seek the man." The election of Governor Roosevelt to the office of governor of New York is evidence of it. The pessimists will say, "the battle of San Juan did it." Perhaps so. But "the office sought the man."

HAWAII NOT A COLONY.

The movement in Congress by some of the Republican leaders to place this Territory in the same political relation to the Federal government that exists between the "ceded" Philippines, and Porto Rico and the government will probably not be successful.

Hawaii has been lawfully annexed to the United States with the consent of the Hawaiian government. The annexation act expressly recites the fact of this consent. It was a contract in which both parties deliberately joined, and involved the making of these islands a part of the United States.

The Philippines and Porto Rico are conquered territories. Cession by Spain makes them the property of the United States, without definition of title in the case of Hawaii, the constitution and laws of the United States are extended over the islands, by the declaration that no municipal laws shall be passed in conflict with the constitution.

Over the territory ceded by Spain, there is no argument for, or suggestion of, the dominion of the constitution and laws over the ceded territory. The relations of an annexed territory are not created.

It is well known that the United States possess, by some title, the island of Nevada in the Atlantic, and several islands in the Pacific. They also possess certain rights in Samoa. But is not contended that the constitution and laws, by the act of possession, extend over these parcels of territory.

While the question is a new one relative to the power of Congress to withhold the operation of the constitution and laws over territories, it has been decided indirectly by the Supreme Court at various times. As the question raised affects our own interests, the following extract repeatedly cited in the Congressional debates from the decision of the Supreme Court in *Loughborough vs. Blake & Wheaton* will interest laymen:

The eighth section of the first article gives to Congress the "power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises" for the purposes therein mentioned. This grant is general, without limitation as to place. It consequently extends to all places over which the Government extends. If this could be doubted, the doubt is removed by the subsequent words, which modify the grant. These words are "but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." It will not be contended that the modification of the power extends to places to which the power itself does not extend.

The power then, to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises may be exercised, and must be exercised throughout the United States. Does this term designate the whole or any particular portion of the American empire? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. It is the name given to our great Republic, which is composed of States and Territories. The District of Columbia or the territory west of the Missouri is not less within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania; and it is not less necessary, on the principles of our Constitution, that uniformity in the imposition of imposts, duties, and excises should be observed in the one than the other. Since, then, the power to lay and collect taxes, which includes direct taxes, is obviously coextensive with the power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, and since the latter extends throughout the United States, it follows that the power to impose direct taxes also extends throughout the United States.

The act of annexation extends the constitution and laws over the Hawaiian territory, but the constitution and laws have not been extended over the ceded Spanish territories. There is a clear distinction between the cases. The territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alaska, and Hawaii will not be classed with territory held virtually by a military title. The majority of the Republican party in Congress will not consent to it.

How long before Waianae will be exploited as a suburb of Honolulu?

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE BAR.

The anniversary of the appointment of Chief Justice Judd to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, twenty-five years ago, was well commemorated on Saturday evening at the dinner tendered to him by members of the bar.

It would be remarkable in the history of any country that a father should be the chief actor in the organization of a little nation, should attend its birth, while the son should also occupy a high office at the close of the brief national life. To some extent it would make the biography of both almost a history of the nation.

Dr. G. P. Judd became president of the Treasury Board of the Hawaiian Government in 1842. The first constitution had been proclaimed in 1840. He filled the office of Recorder of Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Minister of the Interior, of Minister of Finance until the year 1853. This was the formative period of the nation's life. During these years the experiment was begun of grafting the Anglo-Saxon customs and institutions upon the native Hawaiian stock—the experiment of bringing the natives under, in a large measure, the influence and the dominance of Teutonic methods.

The Chief Justice, appointed to the office of Attorney General in 1873, and subsequently to the office of Associate Justice, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, became an authoritative expounder of the rights and limitations of the civil polity his father had so materially aided in creating.

The Chief Justice was born before the nation "struck its being into bounds" as a civilized state, and yet, while the sun of his life is still near the zenith, the nation created after he was born ceases to exist. He has lived during a period, and been a part of public events, which hereafter will become more and more prominent as an absorbingly interesting political event of the islands of the Pacific.

A Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs asked some years ago, "Why is it that the great Powers accept without question the administration of justice in the Hawaiian Islands?"

There was, and could be, but one reply: "Because justice is administered according to the best standards." The next question was: "Why did the Hawaiians accept a foreign standard?" The answers given to this question involved considerations that cannot be repeated here.

It will be the verdict of the students of our brief national history, that from the beginning to the end, the Supreme Court maintained its dignity, and character for honesty and wise judgment, and throughout the political changes was above suspicion. In truth, it has been the single anchor that has held the little ship of state in safety when it has, more than once, found itself on a lee shore.

Few of those who live here are aware of the reaching influence of the Chief Justice, in controlling for many years the native magistrates scattered over the islands who were, of course, ignorant of the principles and practice of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. Only one who thoroughly understood the native habit of thought, who was familiar with the language, who took, as a native born, a deep and abiding interest in the native race, could deal wisely with their weaknesses and errors, and by gentle coercion prevent them from doing grievous wrong. In the remote parts of the Islands the native justices had a wholesome fear of reproof or correction by "Alaheka" (Albert). His service in this respect has been quiet, constant, laborious and gratuitous. It has lasted through many years, and has preserved this vestige of a Polynesian race from alien attack.

The native race does not know, nor can it be expected to know, the value of such services.

For the reason that he was, from the beginning, familiar with the native language and customs, the Chief Justice was and is, admirably adapted to preside over the final adjudication of controversies between natives and foreigners.

Better than great legal learning is the administration of justice where knowledge of law, a knowledge of men and things, and common sense go hand in hand.

Lord Bacon said: "Next to religion, let your care be to promote justice." It can be said, without reservation, that in the promotion of justice, the Chief Justice is commended by the intelligent people of the Islands. He has indeed well deserved this tribute of the Hawaiian Bar.

AGUINALDO'S ATTACK.

Aguinaldo may have "built better than he knew." When he and his associates undertook to whip the American forces, it revealed at once their ignorance of the situation. The fact that the prisoners captured by the American forces, expected to be executed forthwith shows their failure to understand the American policy. So it is probably that Aguinaldo's assault was a most fortunate event. Had it

not taken place, the ignorant people, and their convinced leaders would have made any arrangements in accordance with the American policy, impracticable. A sound thrashing is an object lesson to them. The terrible punishment they have received opens their eyes. They learn thoroughly the strength of the military force confronting them.

When this complete victory is followed by forbearance and kindness, and with conferences for the purposes of improving their political and social condition, they may realize to some extent the nature of the American policy. This method of dealing with people like the Filipinos is one which is conspicuous in the British policy of treating inferior races. It works well.

There is a noted instance of the methods of instruction by "blood and iron" in the treatment of the Japanese, when they not only refused to abandon isolation, and even declined to give international rights to foreign nations. Without any justification, from a purely moral standpoint the American government, under what Secretary Seward called a "gentle coercion," that is, the presence of shotguns, forced the Japanese to open their ports, and the British bombarded Heriogama with great loss of life to the natives. The action of our forces in Manila, regarded from the same standpoint, was justified by the vague rules of international morality.

The fight with Aguinaldo's troops may end in guerilla warfare, which would be most unfortunate. But it is more probable that after the President's Commissioners, who are now in Manila, have conferred with the Filipino leaders, and the troops show no disposition whatever to hurt the people, or take advantage of their victory, there will be a change of sentiment, and satisfactory arrangements will be made.

Aguinaldo's attack may, therefore, be a happy event, and bring about a quick solution of the perplexing problem.

THE PETITION ON BEHALF OF THE PRINCESS.

The petition to be presented to the President and Congress, on behalf of Princess Kaiulani, is an admirable instance of the influence of good sense, tact, and moderation in allaying political friction. It illustrates the generous disposition of men who have acted under a sense of duty only and without personal and selfish aims. After all, it is the personal relation that largely guides men, in their dealings with each other. Abstract rights do not interest the average mind. The moment the world is touched on its kindly side by heroism or great misfortune, its generosity becomes active, and even inconsistent.

Unearned pensions and rewards are constantly granted by governments and people without any mathematical estimate of their justice or even expediency.

If coldly calculated, every person were placed in the scales of abstract justice and right, there would be havoc in human affairs, and an almost universal shifting of property and honors. It is something to be proud of that nearly all of the men who were leaders in the Overthrow should join in this petition to the President and Congress. It is conclusive evidence that their motives in the Overthrow were not vindictive, and were free from selfishness as human motives can be. Were it otherwise, they would not now exhibit magnanimity or generosity.

The few leaders among the natives who remain unreconciled to the new order of things do not understand the kindness or generosity that has guided these petitioners. It is unfortunate that it is so. Events, beyond the control of men living here; the lusty growing trade of the Pacific, due to our geographical position, are now pressing on the natives, and they will need strong friends in the close competition of the future. But the men who declared their kindly feeling towards the last representative of the Monarchy will continue to protect the native interests in the future, as they have in the past.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The Chief Justice has the assurance from many that he is also the chief of justice.

The news from the blizzard belt is chilling as adverse tidings to an industrious office seeker.

Fashion Note:—Sugar stocks, worn either pendant or in "the inside pocket," are quite the vogue.

A London business boom is reported. It may be that the contagion could be traced to Hawaii, the country of perpetual good times.

The progress of constitutional government in Japan has encountered a great obstruction in the shape of the vote buying scandal just revealed in the Diet. The trouble seems to be

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORRWAY, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

that corporation influence is yet too young or too weak to figure in political corruption to the extent of being open to any and all charges.

A woman has presided at a session of the House of the Colorado Legislature. Woman has now but little more to achieve in the way of presiding over houses.

Even if it is settled beyond cavil of a doubt that the world is not round it will not lessen the desire of many people to possess the old thing.

It has been said in the papers of the States that John Sherman is to appear as the attorney of Gen. Miles in the second edition of the war investigation business. Sherman will most likely hold the center of the stage.

The most cheering possibility of any career is that of earning the envy of scrubs wedded to the belief that the only way they can get to the front themselves is to prosecute highblunder methods against other men.

It is a good thing at times that the United States, with its 70,000,000 people and a few millions beyond the bounds, that all legislation is not conditioned or shaped by Mr. Thos. Reed, the Speaker of the House.

From the tenor of Mr. Kinney's correspondence it may be inferred that he spends an unpleasant quarter of an hour occasionally. Mr. Neumann, it may be remarked, appears to be killing more than a pair of birds with one stone.

The effort to cultivate here sisal and produce hemp is undertaken by business men who are in earnest and the prospects are that the enterprise will be carried to a successful conclusion if success be possible. Every condition seems to favor the experiment.

An eloquent little thing is that response of an army woman to the toast "The Flag." Modesty estopped her from saying that she and her sisters are largely the inspiration of the army and that their work even in times of peace is a glorious mission for good.

Congressman Hitt's statement on the citizenship of President Dole, Justice Frear and, it is presumed, everybody else here, has, given in another column, the date of July 13. It should be August 12, or it might be July 7. Anyhow the assertion is that of a man of authority who should know what he is talking about.

Washington is rather slow at times, or perhaps the strand of string of red tape has become even more devious and uncertain. There comes rather late official recognition of the value of women as army nurses. But it comes from the head of the bureau and is in no uncertain tone.

BY EMPLOYEES.

Testimonial Gathering to Mr. and Mrs. D. Center.

Mr. and Mrs. David Center will leave for their new home on Molokai Friday. Mr. Center will assume immediate charge of the American Sugar Company's plantation on that island, upon his arrival.

Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Center were given a farewell reception at Waianae by the residents of the district. The employees of the plantation gave them a farewell party on Saturday evening. The festivities took place in the grove. Mr. Meyers, the new manager of Waianae, on behalf of the employees, spoke in commendatory terms of the retiring manager. The kindest feeling existed between Mr. Center and his men. Mr. and Mrs. Center responded briefly. They expressed regret in leaving Waianae.

Hilo's Chamber of Commerce proposes to have a big agricultural exhibit in November. The committee are Sheriff Andrews, J. R. Wilson, H. S. Pratt and C. M. LeBlonde.

STUDY OF LINES

An Excursion Into the Realms of a New Cult.

A FREE READING OF HANDS

An Expert Engaged by This Paper—How to Make the Impressions for Analysis.

An expert in chiromancy and palmistry, a pupil of St. Germain, will, for a short time, make some replies to applications for information made according to the usual rules.

Palmistry has now come to be regarded as an exact science, and its exponents have rightly taken their place in the ranks of the professions along with the doctors and lawyers and preachers. All the old atmosphere of doubt and quackery which formerly surrounded chiromancy has been cleared away by able and skilled investigators, such as Count St. Germain and Cheiro; their disciples can read your life and character from the lines of your hand.

Readers of the Advertiser who take an interest in palmistry and who are curious to learn something about the markings of their own palms may have free readings by an imprint of the left hand palm, subscribed with fictitious names. Address Palmistry, Advertiser office. Here is one of the best ways of taking an imprint:

DIRECTIONS.
Place a small piece of gum camphor (size of a pea) upon a tray, plate or saucer and ignite the same with a match. Hold a clean piece of white paper (foolscap size) above the flame, moving it horizontally and without a halt until one side is covered heavily with smoke. Then place this paper smoked side uppermost, upon a table, and holding fingers apart, place your open palm, (left hand) upon the smoked surface. Then, with the fingers and thumb of the right hand press upon the knuckles and back of the open hand, thus securing a clear, accurate impression. Lift your hand from the paper and pour alcohol upon the smoked surface, thus hardening and fixing the impression. Let the alcohol evaporate, after which fold the sheet and sign it with your name. The reading of your palm will appear in the pages of the Advertiser with as little delay as possible, after its receipt and under a fictitious name which must be signed to the impression of your palm.

Another Victim Cured.

What a Honolulu Lady Has to Say of Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills.

Many people are skeptical about taking so-called patent medicines, but a few testimonials as given below ought to convince the most skeptical that all remedies are not without merit.

Home testimonials certainly must be accepted as being first class and positive proof of the curative features of a remedy. Watch this space for a series of testimonials of people well and favorably known.

Mrs. Grace Dodd, 524 Young street, says: "I was troubled with enlargement of the liver; suffered severe pains in my right side and lame back for two years. After consulting a local physician and taking medicines of all kinds and failing to get relief I purchased a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was relieved of the severe pains, could enjoy a good sleep and am satisfied the Pills cured me."

Doan's Kidney and Backache Pills can be obtained at the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Fort Street, at 50c a box.

An able article on the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. has been written especially for Hawaii Net. Fine portraits of the President and Secretary and a new view of the building itself are presented.

JUST RECEIVED:

A fresh supply of

Bavarian Beer,

(SPATEN BREW)

Quarts and Pints.

Wuerzberger Beer

... QUARTS.

Pilsen Beer

... QUARTS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.